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JSP Chairwoman Visits Pyongyang

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 24 received the visiting delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by its chairwoman Doi Takako. (KCNA Radiophoto)

A delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Ms. Doi Takako, chairperson of the JSP Central Executive Committee and member of the House of Representatives, on Sep. 24 arrived in Pyongyang for a five-day visit to the DPRK upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It was Ms. Doi's first visit to an Asian and socialist country as the chairwoman of the largest opposition party in Japan.

She is the first chairwoman of a political party of Japan in the Japan's parliamentary history.

(Continued on page 2)

Pyongyang Int'l Conf. Calls For N-Free Asia, Pacific

A communique calling for establishment of the nuclear-free Asia-Pacific region and stopping of arms race and war in the world was adopted at an international conference held from Sep. 24 to 26 in Pyongyang.

It strongly demanded peaceful solutions to existing conflicts in the world and condemned the U.S.-led imperialists' moves for aggravating the tension of outbreaks of nuclear wars.

The International Conference for Denuclearisation, Peace and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity in the Asia-Pacific Region was attended by 61 delegations and delegates from 45 countries and 11 international organizations.

The participants in the conference received a congratulatory message by President Kim Il Sung, which highlighted the cardinal issues related to peace, security and denuclearization in the Asia-Pacific region. **(See his message on page 3)**

A resolution on Korea was also adopted at the conference, which supports Pyongyang's initiative for the peaceful reunification such as massive arms reduction proposal and the Korean people's struggle for peace and demands the withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea. **(See related stories on page 6)**

European Conf. for Korea's Reunification Held

A European Conference Supporting Peace and Reunification of Korea was held in Stockholm over Sep. 11-12.

The conference was attended by Lars Peters, secretary of the Left-Party Communists of Sweden; Astrid Dahl, secretary of international relations of the Socialist Left Party of Norway; George Pattas, honorary chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea; Thomas Ronström, co-chairman of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People; Yves Grenet, member of the Presidency of the European Catholic Conference, and other delegates of various political parties, organizations and solidarity organizations from Finland, Denmark, Britain, France, Greece and other European countries, delegates of international and regional organizations and personages of Sweden.

(Continued on page 8)

Washington, Seoul Urged To Respond to FM Prelim. Talks

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK in a press statement issued on Sep. 24 stressed that the United States and the south Korean authorities must not face it out, clamouring about "self-determination of nation" and "realization of north-south dialogue", but respond to preliminary talks with Pyongyang at an early date.

"We proposed to have preliminary talks on vice minister level between the north and the south but preliminary talks have not been held on Sep. 23 because the south Korean authorities did not come out to the talks on the date proposed by us this time, too", he noted, and continued:

This is attributable to the unjust stand and attitude of the south Korean authorities who are not interested in the north-south dialogue for detente and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula though they talk about the "talks between foreign ministers of north and south" in words.

It is our consistent stand not to draw foreign forces in the solution of the internal problems of the nation but to independently solve the reunification question by our nation itself on the principle of the self-determination of nation.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean authorities put up the signboard of "self-determination of nation" while not having it, and insist only on having "talks between foreign ministers of north and south", far from responding to our proposal for arms reduction negotiation.

It is clear that the south Korean authorities who are depending on foreign forces and do not have the military command cannot replace the United States in the solution of the fundamental question concerning the U.S. forces occupying south Korea.

They talk about the "guideline on easing the restriction of meeting with diplomats of north" these days while not responding to "preliminary talks" proposed by us. This is aimed to shirk their responsibility for not responding to our proposal for disarmament negotiation and create the impression of having any interest in the north-south dialogue.

If the south Korean side is not ready to respond to preliminary talks or has other difficult internal reason, we expect that it will come out to the talks as it prepared and propose that its date will be designated by the south side.

Seoul's Plot for Single-Handed Olympics Blasted

The vice chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee on Sep. 21 criticized the south Korean side for launching a campaign to insult and reject the joint sponsorship by the north and the south of the 24th Olympic Games next year.

Vice Chairman Chin Chung Guk said in a press statement published on the day that the prospects of the co-sponsorship of the Games are "gloomy".

The statement was published in connection with the fact that the International Olympic Committee sent on Sep. 17 to its member nations invitation cards to the 24th Olympiad

(Continued on page 8)

Tass, Castro Express Concern over "Seoul Olympics"

The official Tass News Agency of the Soviet Union and Cuban President Fidel Castro recently clarified their stand on co-hosting of the 24th Olympiad by the north and the south of Korea and stressed the need to further discuss on the matter among parties concerned.

Tass on Sep. 18 carried an article by its correspondent Igor Bezrukavnikov, titled, "Invitations to Seoul and Pyongyang?"

It said:

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has sent invitations to the 1988 Summer Games to 167 national Olympic committees (NOCs) which are to respond by Jan. 17, 1988.

Will these responses be positive or negative?

IOC officials appear too upbeat in their statements, promising to make the forthcoming Olympiad the most representative one in history.

However, this does not make the real situation in talks with north and south any better.

It is political problems that are in the foreground in these talks, whether one likes it or not. And although the IOC has made major concessions, ignoring the Olympic Charter in a number of cases, the keys to solving these problems remain with Pyongyang and Seoul.

The crisis in the Olympic movement, which dates back to 1976 when the

(Continued on page 8)

Pyongyang Accuses Washington of Truce Violations

Major General Li Tae Ho accused the United States of increased violations of the Armistice Agreement and called for affirmative response from the United States to the proposal of the DPRK for detente and the arms cut.

He cited concrete examples of armistice violations by the United States and south Korea at the 439th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) held on Sep. 22 in Panmunjom. The south Koreans are not qualified to speak at MAC meetings as they are not a signatory to the Armistice Agreement.

According to Maj. Gen. Li Tae Ho, senior member of the Korean side, the United States and south Korea have intensified military provocations against the DPRK in recent months.

Provocative actions cited by him are as follows:

- South Korea infiltrated two battleships deep into the DPRK's territorial waters on Sep. 5;
- The cases of the infiltration of

(Continued on page 8)

WPK's Invariable Policy to Develop Its Relations with JSP

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on Sep. 24 in honour of the visiting delegation of the Japan Socialist Party led by Ms. Doi Takako, chairwoman of its Central Executive Committee and member of the House of Representatives, and made a speech.

He warmly welcomed the visit of Ms. Doi Takako and her entourage to Korea on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and on his own behalf, and said:

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with Chairwoman Doi Takako on Sep. 24.

Our party sets great value on the friendship and solidarity with the Japan Socialist Party and it is our party's invariable policy to continue to develop its relations with your party. Our party will, in the future, too, make every effort to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Japan Socialist Party on the principle of Chajusong and mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit.

Eeteemed Chairwoman Ms. Doi Takako is widely known among people as a prominent woman politician who is devoting herself to the cause of justice and peace and as the first woman leader of a Japanese innovative political party. Since you have assumed a heavy responsibility of the chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party, you have come to our country leading a big delegation, as the first visit to Asian and socialist countries. This clearly shows that you place deep trust in our party and have a noble desire to further develop the excellent relations of friendship between our two parties.

Our party and the Japan Socialist Party formed close relations of cooperation a long time ago and have been deepening the ties of friendship. Today the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties are developing very favourably.

Deeply concerned about the situation in the Korean Peninsula and the reunification question of Korea, the Japan Socialist Party fully supports our party's policy of national reunification and its peace proposals, and extends its support and encouragement to the south Korean people's anti-fascist struggle for democracy. Ms. Doi Takako has been active as a member of the Korean Affairs Special Measure Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and carried out many activities among the Japanese public and in the international arena, to support our cause of national reunification.

We are appreciative of this and express our deep gratitude to you and your party on this occasion.

Today the Japan Socialist Party is working hard to defend the desire of the Japanese people for independence. Adhering to the three principles of denuclearization, it regards demilitarization, non-alignment and positive neutrality as its key policy and is launching a forceful nationwide campaign so as to put it into effect.

We express full support and firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Japan Socialist Party. At the same time, we wish you fresh success in your struggle to implement the policy on the movement put forward by the 52nd congress of your party.

The present visit to our country by the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by esteemed Chairwoman Ms. Doi Takako will make a great contribution to promoting a better understanding and trust between the peoples of Korea and Japan and developing the friendly relations between our two parties onto a new height.

Our Party Fully Supports DPRK's Peace Proposal

Speech of Chairwoman Doi Takako

Chairwoman Doi Takako of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party made a speech at the Sep. 24 banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall by General Secretary Kim Il Sung of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in honour of the visiting delegation of the Japan Socialist Party.

She, on behalf of the Japan Socialist Party, expressed thanks to President Kim Il Sung for inviting her party delegation and giving a grand and warm welcome banquet and to the Workers' Party of Korea for the benevolence accorded to her party for a long time.

She said:

The bonds of friendship and solidarity between the two parties consolidated through the visits to Korea of the successive chairmen of the Japan Socialist Party is endlessly solid, I think.

I extend deep thanks for cordial hospitality accorded to the delegation headed by former Secretary General Tanabe Makoto who visited your country in July.

When I attended the celebrations of the 75th birthday of you, President Kim Il Sung, in Tokyo in the spring of this year I was very surprised to know how old you are. But, today I met you the President and was deeply impressed by your good health.

I extend congratulations to you, President Kim Il Sung on your good health, and wish you once again good health and long life.

The Japan Socialist Party highly estimates shining achievements made by the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in socialist construction under the wise guidance of you, President Kim Il Sung.

Our party has supported proposals advanced by your party for national reunification including tripartite talks and north-south parliamentary talks, and highly estimates and fully supports your party's epochal proposal for arms reduction made public on July 23.

The JSP delegation has come to your country with the aim to hold frank and comradely talks between the two parties firstly to ease tension and preserve peace on the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia and to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, secondly to improve relations between two countries of Japan and Korea and further develop amity and friendship between peoples of the two countries, and thirdly to further strengthen mutual trust, friendship and solidarity between the Japan Socialist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea.

(Continued from page 1)

President Kim Il Sung on the evening of Sep. 24 arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in Pyongyang in honor of the JSP delegation. (See speeches on this page)

In his congratulatory speech, the DPRK President highly appreciated the JSP delegation's visit to Pyongyang as "a great contribution to promoting a better understanding and trust between the peoples of Korea and Japan and developing the friendly relations between our two parties onto a new height."

He also expressed deep gratitude to Ms. Doi and her party for their active support for the WPK's policy of national reunification and its peace proposals, and their support and encouragement to the south Korean people's anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

President Kim Il Sung, referring to the JSP's peace-loving policy, expressed full support for and firm solidarity with its activities for demilitarization, non-alignment and positive neutrality in Japan and wished the JSP fresh success in the struggle to implement its policy on the denuclearization movement adopted at the 52nd Congress of the JSP.

Chairwoman Doi in her speech said, "The bonds of friendship and solidarity between the two parties consolidated through the visits to the DPRK of the successive chairmen of the Japan Socialist Party are unboundedly firm."

Reaffirming her party's support for proposals advanced by Pyongyang for national reunification including tripartite talks and north-south parliamentary talks and for the arms reduction proposal made public on July 23, she emphasized the aim of the JSP's visit to the DPRK as follows; firstly, to hold frank and comradely talks between the two parties to ease tension and preserve peace on the peninsula and in Northeast Asia and to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea; secondly, to improve relations between the two countries of Japan and the DPRK and further develop amity and friendship between the peoples of the two countries; and thirdly, to further strengthen mutual trust, friendship and solidarity between the JSP and the WPK.

The JSP's ties with Pyongyang have been traditionally strong, and the visits of the successive chairmen contributed to stronger ties between them.

In March 1981, a joint declaration of the WPK and the JSP on the establishment of a Northeast Asian regional nuclear-free, peace zone was published when the then JSP Chairman Asukata Ichio visited Pyongyang.

DPRK President's Congratulatory Message To Pyongyang Int'l Conf.

President Kim Il Sung sent a congratulatory message to the participants in the International Conference for Denuclearization, Peace and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity in the Asian-Pacific Region which opened in Pyongyang on Sep. 24.

The congratulatory message says:

I am pleased that the International Conference for Denuclearization, Peace and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity in the Asian-Pacific Region has opened in Pyongyang, our capital, and would like to extend my warm greetings and congratulations to the delegations and delegates from different countries and all our foreign guests who are present at this meeting.

Your current meeting in Pyongyang will encourage our people and the peoples in Asian and Pacific areas who are fighting to build a new world, free and peaceful without nuclear weapons, aggression and war.

This conference has been convened at a time when the desire of the people for peace is very strong and the problem of guaranteeing peace in the Asian-Pacific region is more urgent than ever before.

At the moment peace in the Asian and Pacific regions is gravely menaced owing to the moves of the imperialists for aggression and war.

Imperialism which was hit hard with the collapse of its colonial system and the emergence of powerful socialist forces, has been reorganized into a united force led by the U.S. imperialists; they have been pursuing a vicious "anti-communist" policy with a view to preventing the influence of socialism and, at the same time, intensifying their domination and plunder of the newly independent and developing countries by resorting to neo-colonialist methods.

Due to the imperialists' unlimited ambition to amass their wealth and to their plunder, the world is now being divided further into the two extremes of the "rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer".

Because of the imperialists' neo-colonialist policy of subjugation and the present inequitable international economic system, the developing countries are greatly restrained in the development of their national economies, becoming increasingly poorer and run into a colossal amount of foreign debt.

The imperialists who are in a serious crisis both internally and externally, are seeking a way out of this in the maintenance of the present predatory international economic system, in the militarization of the economy and in the intensification of arms race. Despite the protest and denunciation of the peace-loving people throughout the world, the United States is stepping up its preparations for a thermonuclear war, even pursuing the "Star Wars" programme.

The imperialists' clamour about the so-called "balance of strength" and the fictitious "threat of communism" is nothing but an excuse to intensify the militarization of the economy and the arms race and aggravate the international tension.

Today the United States directs its spearhead of aggression toward the Asian and Pacific regions, saying that "the 21st century is the Pacific Age".

The main purpose pursued by U.S. imperialism in these regions is to check the socialist countries and the progressive forces by "force" and establish its right to dominate and control these areas.

U.S. imperialism attaches great importance to the position of south Korea in the implementation of its Asian and Pacific strategy and tries to use south Korea as a strategical base to invade socialist countries and as a stronghold to oppose democracy, national independence and social progress.

The U.S. imperialists have already brought into south Korea their huge armed forces and nuclear weapons and turned it into an advanced nuclear base, the largest of its kind in the Far East.

Recently the U.S. ruling circles are talking more about the strategic position of south Korea, continuing to bring there various types of new means of nuclear delivery and build large-size nuclear storehouses. They are also strengthening the military ties between the U.S., Japan and south Korea and continuously staging nuclear war exercises including "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in south Korea and in its sea areas.

In the situation that the danger of a new war is increasing with the passage of time, the Korean people are making strenuous efforts to realize their national aspiration—the peaceful reunification of their country—and safeguard peace in the Korean Peninsula, in Asia and the world.

Peace champions and progressive people from various countries are now meeting in our country to hold a peace conference. This is an expression of your support for our people's struggle for Korea's reunification and for denuclearization and peace, as well as for the south Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

To ensure peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region is closely linked with the problem of easing the general international tension and of defending peace and security in the world. Safeguarding peace is now the most urgent task for mankind.

The struggle to defend peace is a noble struggle to save the existence of mankind and human civilization from nuclear holocaust and to build a new society, a new world in which all nations enjoy freedom and happiness in a peaceful atmosphere.

The enemy of peace is imperialism and the subject of a peace movement is the popular masses of all countries.

Those who value people's Chajusong and are concerned about the destiny and future of mankind should all come out and resolutely fight against the imperialist moves for aggression and war.

The peace-loving people the world over should wage a vigorous struggle to frustrate the imperialist schemes for expanding armaments and reinforcing the armed forces, to realize complete disarmaments, to abolish the aggressive military bases in other countries. To withdraw the weapons of mass destruction including nuclear ones, to dissolve the aggressive military blocs and to create nuclear-free, peace zones in different parts of the world.

The struggle for establishing nuclear-free, peace zones is a mighty peace movement of our times, which aims at removing the substantial factor affecting a nuclear war and its danger and maintaining peace in the world and security of mankind. Today this struggle has involved hundreds of millions of people in the vast areas of the world, and with the lapse of time, many more governments, political parties and international organizations and groups have made positive proposals for the creation of peace zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons, and are working for the implementation of them.

If nuclear-free, peace zones are created in many parts of the world, the danger of a nuclear war can be prevented and, further, all the nuclear weapons eliminated.

We highly appreciate all peace proposals put forward by the socialist and other peace-loving countries in order to prevent nuclear war and defend peace and security in the world, and extend our full support to and firm solidarity with the world peace-loving people in their struggle to establish nuclear-free, peace zones in Northeast Asia and South Pacific Ocean, in the Balkans and Europe, in the Indian Ocean and the Middle East, in Africa and Latin America, and in the other areas of the world.

Unity is the source of strength of the peace-loving forces throughout the world.

All the progressive forces and peace-loving people in the world should unite under the banner of anti-imperialism, anti-war and peace, join their efforts to counter the imperialist moves for aggression and war, and deal collective counterblows at the imperialists everywhere they stretch out their tentacles of aggression.

In particular, peoples in the Asian-Pacific region and developing countries, the main target of imperialist aggression and plunder, should unite more firmly and conduct a resolute struggle for peace to consolidate their political independence and bring about social progress and national prosperity.

A campaign to oppose the present unfair international economic system is directly connected with the struggle for peace.

Peoples in the Asian-Pacific region and all the developing countries should join their efforts and fight vigorously to destroy the unfair international economic system set up by the imperialists and establish a fair one, thereby greatly contributing to preventing a new world war and safeguarding universal peace.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a peace-loving country and the Korean people love peace more than anybody else.

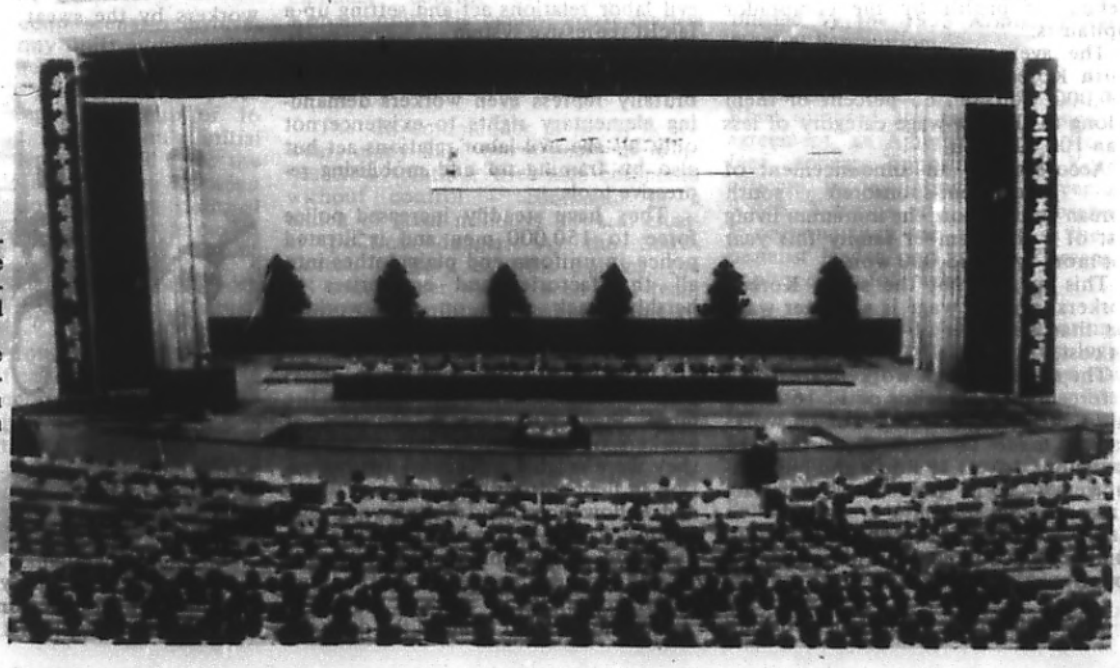
Out of its noble mission for peace, last year the government of our Republic made an important proposal for making the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone. In July this year it advanced an epoch-making proposal for reducing, stage by stage, the armed forces on a large scale, and took an initiative in the unilateral reduction of the Korean People's Army by 100,000 by the end of this year.

If everlasting peace is to be maintained on the Korean Peninsula the United States and the south Korean authorities should accept our peace proposals and take measures to cut the armed forces in south Korea and withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons.

When the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and a nuclear-free, peace zone is established on the Korean Peninsula, a decisively favourable condition will be created in realizing the cause of our national reunification and great advance will be made in maintaining peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Upholding the slogan of anti-imperialism, anti-war, denuclearization and peace, our people, with all the peace-loving people throughout the world, will, in the future, too, fight resolutely against the imperialist maneuvers of aggression and war and for safeguarding peace and security in Asia and the world.

I wish that the International Conference for Denuclearization, Peace and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity in Asian-Pacific Region will achieve a good success thanks to your concerted efforts, to meet the expectation and desires of the Korean people and the progressive peoples all over the world.



The International Conference for Denuclearization, Peace and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity in the Asian-Pacific Region was held in Pyongyang from Sep. 24.

Pyongyang Raps Roh's US & Japan Tours

Rodong Sinmun

PYONGYANG September 20 (KCNA) – Roh Tae Woo's recent trip to the United States was a dastardly and mendicant one aimed to win the trust and guarantee from his master and the "license for assumption of presidential office" in return for swearing to freeze the division of the country and thus continually offer south Korea as a colony and military base of the United States.

Rodong Sinmun today in a signed commentary titled "Commenting on Roh Tae Woo's Tour of the United States" says:

During his trip, Roh Tae Woo vowed to execute the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and their "two Koreas" policy.

His treacherous and splittist color finds expression in his utterance about south Korea's "northern policy of three stages" and "cross recognition" which revive the "phased unification" rebuffed at the time of Park Chung Hee and his impudent talking that if he would become "president", he would propose "invitation television address between the supreme chiefs of the north and the south."

As for Roh Tae Woo, he is a traitor who has stained his career with the blood of fellow countrymen.

Such a traitor talked about "supreme chief" acting as "president" beyond himself.

This is a flout to the earnest desire of the nation for reunification and insult to sacred national cause.

We resolutely denounce the outbursts of Roh Tae Woo, cursed and rejected by the people, about south Korea's "northern policy of three stages" and "invitation addresses of supreme chiefs" painting himself a "champion of unification," as a rude rowdyism of a villain who does not know his position.

In uttering the "unification policy" which does not become of himself, Roh Tae Woo intended to conceal his mean splittist color and improve his image and get his election as "president" guaranteed by his master by following the United States' policy of aggression and "two Koreas" policy and permanently leaving south Korea as its colony and military base.

Roh Tae Woo also entreated his master to strengthen the "cooperation system" for "security" and to give political and military "support" for the success of the Olympic Games.

This proves that he begged for the permanent presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea and the freezing of the division of the country and the nation for the sake of U.S. colonial domination and the "security" of the dictatorial "regime."

Pointing out that Reagan praised Roh Tae Woo's role played according to his script in view of the serious political crisis of south Korea, saying that he was encouraged by all "positive developments" in south Korea, he was fortunate to see them and trusted Roh and would support him, the paper further says: The summoning of Roh Tae Woo by the U.S. imperialists to Washington was aimed at improving his public image around the "elections" of the puppet president in south Korea so as to fake up his "election" as president without difficulty and maintain the colonial ruling foundation.

Meanwhile, Roh Tae Woo intended through his trip to the United States to erase his image as man-slaughter and traitor to the nation.

What is ridiculous is that he praises himself as if he gained success during his visit to the United States.

If he got something during his trip to the United States, it is only badge of a "special stooge" of the United States which he carried on his way back.

Roh Tae Woo is a pro-American stooge who has been brought up by the United States for over 30 years.

The recent trip lays bare the dirty relations between master and stooge once again before the world.

KCNA

The traitor Roh Tae Woo flew to Tokyo on Sep. 18 to meet his Japanese master following his U.S. tour.

No sooner had he arrived in Japan than he went to the residence of the Japanese prime minister and then visited by turns those Japanese political figures who are regarded as promising candidates for the next Japanese premiership.

Roh Tae Woo's trip to Tokyo was made at the call of the Japanese master following the U.S. master.

It is a criminal junket of the flunkeyist traitor designed to strengthen the tieup with the Japanese reactionaries to greater dimensions and, at the same time, gratify his lust for power at any cost with the "support" of his masters.

Nakasone, just as Reagan did in Washington, tried hard to give the puppet a shot in the arm, vociferating as if Roh Tae Woo had done something for "democratization" in an effort to mislead public opinion.

This is a revelation of Nakasone's intention to follow the U.S. policy and thus back Roh Tae Woo's seizure of power, proceeding from the aggressive interests of Japanese reactionaries.

Moved by Nakasone's "favor," Roh Tae Woo flattered his master as best he could, vowing to do all he can to make south Korea's relations with Japan "relations between the closest countries" when he became "president."

And he begged Nakasone to rectify, if only a little, the adverse trade balance of south Korea with Japan for a considerable backing to his "presidential election" rigging.

Facts vividly show that Roh Tae Woo is a flunkeyist traitor who barters away the country and the nation for his power lust, a despicable traitor to the nation who does not hesitate to serve his aggressive master as their faithful running dog.

White Paper on S. Korean Labor Condition

The Central Committee of the DPRK's General Federation of Trade Unions published on Sep. 23 a white paper on south Korean labor relations which says that the staunch struggle of south Korean workers for the right to existence and democratic freedom is an inevitable result of the colonial fascist rule and predatory policy of the U.S. and their stooges.

In south Korea, the white paper says, the workers have been driven to the bottom of destitution by the anti-popular labor policy of the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group and greedy seeking of profits by the comprador capitalists.

The average monthly wage of the south Korean workers is more or less 150,000 won and 65 percent of them belong to the low-wage category of less than 100,000 won.

According to an announcement of the government-sponsored south Korean trade union, the minimum living cost of a five-member family this year was more than 655,000 won.

This means that the south Korean workers' average wage is a hunger wage less than a quarter of the minimum living cost.

The south Korean workers are usually forced to slave labor of 12-16 hours daily: 60 percent of the women workers are made to work more than 14 hours, bus drivers 19 hours and bus conductresses 17-18 hours and manufacturing workers 12 hours.

The workday of the workers employed at foreign companies is more than 18 hours.

More deplorable are their working conditions.

Industrial accidents left more than 970,000 casualties in the period from 1980 to 1986 and 142,488 were reported dead or crippled in labor accidents in 1986 alone.

The south Korean workers are undergoing extreme misfortunes and sufferings from epidemics and the unemployed and semi-unemployed run into millions, notes the white paper.

The Chun Doo Hwan junta, it continues, institutionally violate and obliterate to the hilt all the rights and freedom of the workers by enacting an evil labor relations act and setting up a fascist repressive system.

They viciously repress the workers and trade union organisations and brutally repress even workers demanding elementary rights to existence not only by the evil labor relations act but also by framing up and mobilising repressive tools.

They have steadily increased police force to 150,000 men and infiltrated police in uniform and plainclothes into all the factories and enterprises to harshly crack down on core workers and the slightest independent activity of trade union organizations.

On Aug. 22 they drove out police into a beastly crime, letting them fire more than 100 teargas canisters at workers of the Daewoo Shipyard when they were staging a peaceful demonstration in demand of the increase of wages and "allowances" and better work conditions, killing 21-year-old worker Lee Suk Kyu in cold blood and wounding 20-odd workers, and walking off a number of workers.

To suppress and strangle the daily expanding and developing labor movement in south Korea, the Chun-Roh group is getting more frantic in fascist repression with absurd outcries over "infiltration of leftist impure forces," "the overstepping of the limit by labor disputes," etc.

Even according to official figures released by the south Korean authorities, they walked off as many as 2,459 workers demanding the right to live and democracy in a little more than two months from early July to early September.

Pointing out that the products and wealth created by the south Korean workers by the sweat of the brow are taken away by the U.S. and squandered in the Chun junta's war policy and personal pleasure, the white paper says:

U.S. monopolies carry away colossal profits and wealth through direct investment in south Korea, a low-wage policy towards the south Korean workers and nonequivalent exchange with south Korea.

The bulk of the blood taxes paid by the south Korean workers are consumed in the war policy of Washington and Seoul. The military spending disbursed by the Chun junta in the six-year period by the end of 1985 since they seized power worked out at some 27,100 million dollars.

This means an annual average of some 4,500 million dollars.

If they are to have their living conditions radically improved and enjoy political freedom, the south Korean workers must put an end to the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the root cause standing in its way, stresses the white paper.

South Korean employees of Japan Air Lines stage a sit-in at their Kimpo International Airport office on Sep. 18 to demand a repeal of the discriminatory treatment of Korean workers. (Korea Times)

Students Call for US Troops & Nukes Withdrawal; Demos. Continue

Publications to expose deceptive policies followed by Washington and the Chun junta are widely distributed among students at south Korean campuses in recent days, according to south Korean dailies' reports on Sep. 18.

Many of them assert that the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea be withdrawn with their nuclear weapons in order to put an end to colonial rule.

Minju Kwangjang (Democratic Plaza) published by the General Student Council of Korea University and Paekman Hakdo (One Million Students) and Ilchi Tangyol (Unity in One Body), of Seoul and Sung Kyun Kwan universities, respectively carried articles which are close to the assertions of the DPRK, and called for the abolition of the current fascist constitution, establishment of a democratic government and the convocation of a constituent assembly in south Korea.

Minju Kwangjang (No. 8) said "The south Korean society has been reduced to an object of economic plunder by the United States and is dependent on the latter in all fields – political, economic, military and cultural", branding the U.S. forces present there as an "occupation forces."

"It is precisely the United States and the military fascist group that are actually increasing the danger of war though they claim detente on the Korean Peninsula on the surface," it said.

"Decisive factors for aggravating tension on the peninsula are the Team Spirit war game and deployment of nuclear weapons there," it added.

The irregularly published periodical also insisted that "Nuclear weapons be completely pulled out, the present armistice agreement be replaced by a peace agreement between north Korea and the U.S., disarmament talks be realized, timed with withdrawal of U.S. troops."

The publication also says U.S. troops landed on south Korea as an "occupation force" upon its liberation, and Soviet troops as a "liberation force."

Menawhile, the south Korean authorities launched a massive crackdown upon these student leaders and groups on the pretext of sympathizing with an "anti-state organization", meaning the DPRK, and are reported to have started a "total search".

Some 20,000 Students Continue Demos.

More than 20,000 students at 62 universities and colleges throughout south Korea held anti-government rallies and demonstrations on Sep. 18.

In Seoul students at 20 universities joined in protest rallies or demonstrations.

Two students hurl petrol bombs at riot police near Yonsei University as over 500 students took part in anti-government demonstrations before being dispersed by tear gas fired by riot police on Sep. 18. (Reuter)

Students of Yonsei and Korea universities held anti-government rallies and demonstrations on the campus where they denounced harsh crackdowns upon democratic forces inflicted by the Chun-Roh regime and demanded an immediate release of the detained students and campus autonomy.

In local cities students at 42 universities are reported to have fought hit-and-run battles, fighting the teargas firing riot police with stones.

23 Protestants Nabbed

Twenty three Protestant priests including the Rev. Cho Hwa Sun were taken into custody on Sep. 18 after they occupied the Seoul office of the Federation of Korean Industries, the south Korea's leading businessmen's association, in protest against its false report on the current labor unrest.

The protesters accused the FKI of helping a government crackdown on workers protests.

In a statement they demanded three items: 1) public apology by the FKI for a faked-up report submitted to a cabinet meeting; 2) an immediate resignation of chief manager Cho Kyu Ha; and 3) rectification of the feudalistic and inhumane attitudes of business firms to workers.

More than 200 family members and supporters of the arrested priests on Sept. 20 launched a sit-in protest in front of the Yongdungpo police station in Seoul where 23 priests were detained.

Time to Change US-S. Korea Mil. Relationship: Magazine

Here are excerpts from an article of Gregory Henderson which appeared in Far Eastern Economic Review dated Sep. 24. Mr. Henderson is a Korean-language and area expert who worked for the US Foreign Service. (The article does not necessarily represent the view of The People's Korea... Ed.)

The legacy of the US-led UN action in the 1950-53 Korean civil war placed the US in enduring command over the south Korean armed forces and in stewardship over the 1953 armistice agreement. The command was obtained on 14 July 1950, at the nadir of the Korean War, under a duress which shadows its legitimacy today. These roles have now become antiquated, dangerous and perceived as colliding with South Korean sovereignty or with a proper arms-length from Seoul's newly charged political process. Several changes are urgently needed.

The first and chief residual war relationship is the tactical or operational command the US holds over almost all of the armed forces of South Korea. This foreign command, in the words of a former commander, is "the most remarkable concession of sovereignty in the entire world."

This egregious folly is matched by its provocation of South Korea's sense of nationalism and independence. The command rankles many – perhaps most – South Korean officers.... Even conservative generals friendly to the US recommended modifying or abolishing this control.

Until 1978, the command was held by the US in its capacity as the UN Commander – with the South Korean troops theoretically part of an international defensive crusade. In 1978, a Combined Forces Command Agreement placed a combined South Korean –US command with integrated staff and headquarters under a US four-star general. The details of its terms of reference have not been made public because, though the Pentagon does not consider it classified, it is a joint document, the public use of which the South Koreans bar.

Publicity during and after Chun's 12 December 1979 coup and the repression of the Kwangju rebellion of May 1980 have made clear the main dangers of the command. Coups are the most fateful nexus of a command threat and political entrammelment. Since 1960, there have been four coup moves. Whenever any South Korean units within the combined command are to be moved – as in coups – the US commander must be informed. If, after a brief period, he perceives no immediate external threat, the move can be executed.

However, even without assent, the US name has become entwined in a coup on the side of South Korean anti-democratic politics. Notification implies consent. This is the significance of the use of a unit within the command to retake Kwangju on 26-27 May 1980, after a bloody uprising in the city.

The second coup scenario involves South Korean army units moving without notifying the US commander, as happened with general (later president) Park Chung Hee's coup of 16 May 1961, and later, Chun's initial coup of 12 December 1979. Here the command is defied, tension between governments is opened but political entrammelment is evaded in the public mind.

The third scenario precipitates both inter-government and public distrust. The president withdraws South Korean units from the command to avoid the notification requirement. As coups have increased, so has withdrawal of units. The 2nd Army, a training command, the Capital Division guarding the president and more recently, the Special Warfare Forces are now all outside the command. It was the Special Forces which Chun first sent to Kwangju where their unprecedented cruelty caused carnage and civil revolt in May 1980.

To cap all these problems, the US commander lacks normal military disciplinary control over his South Korean units. He cannot court martial them nor promote or assign them. Such problems, once discreetly hidden, will now surface.

The US commander in Seoul hence wears many hats, but beneath them he has few clothes. He has command without control – command in a milieu of great military, but still greater political danger. As the South Korean military controls politics, the US commander will be seen as a team player in a military hard-ball game of anti-democratic politics.

Rising anti-Americanism has its origin in this relationship. The US commander risks alienating the nationalist South more effectively than countering the threatening North. The South Korean public will now be quick to seize on such US vulnerability should its media be freed.

Behind the tensions lies Korea's partition. The US commander in his capacity as UN commander plays a role as unnatural and misunderstood as his armed forces command – he represents the "southern" side in the Military Armistice Commission established by the 1953 Armistice Agreement at Panmunjom.

Because then president Syngman Rhee opposed and refused to sign the agreement, an American, not a Korean face, appears opposite North Korean officers in regulating the agreement. South Koreans are mere observers. Pyongyang then sees the US as the imperialist leader, and South Koreans as hapless camp-followers.

Seoul's sensitivity to its subordinate position leads it to block the logical Pyongyang plea for three-way talks and to shrink from discussing military issues with Pyongyang. The US, which balks at annoying Seoul and is blind to the chance of gains from Pyongyang, has continually failed to advance its Panmunjom role, assigning there a musical-chair revue of rear admirals, none of whom knows the Korean language, North Korea or negotiation methods.

(To be continued)

Rodong Sinmun on Armitage's Remarks

PYONGYANG, September 17 (KCNA) – Rodong Sinmun today comments on the remarks made by Armitage, assistant secretary of the U.S. Defense Department, at a press conference in Seoul that the "return" of command over the army held by the commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea to south Korea is under consideration at the department.

This admits itself the fact that south Korea is a colony of the United States and the real ruler over it is none other than the United States, observes a signed commentary of the paper. It summarily said: The U.S. who has painted south Korea as an "independent state" now cannot help talking about "return of command". This is inconceivable apart from the mounting struggle for independence against the U.S. in south Korea. They have put on the order of day even the issue of "return of command" with an eye to tone down the south Korean people's anti-American sentiments.

The role of the United States as an occupationist, however, cannot cease with Armitage's mere talk about "return of command."

He asserted that the U.S. forces were occupying south Korea at the request of the south Korean people, while jabbering about "return of command" and the like.

This indicates that the U.S. does not intend to abandon their domination over south Korea but, on the contrary, seek to leagalize their occupation and domination by a craftier method.

They had better stop playing tricks to prolong their occupation and quit south Korea of their own accord before being hit hard by its people.

Communique

—At Int'l Conf. for Denuclearization, Peace & Anti-Imperialist Solidarity in Asia-Pacific Region—

A communique was adopted at the International Conference for Denuclearisation, Peace and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity in the Asia-Pacific Region which closed on Sep. 26.

The communique says:

The International Conference for Denuclearisation, Peace and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity in the Asia-Pacific Region was held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from 24 to 26 September, 1987.

Sixty-one delegations and delegates from 45 countries and 11 international organisations attended the conference.

The participants at the conference received in great emotion the inspiring congratulatory message sent to the conference by the great leader of the Korean people His Excellency Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which highlights the cardinal issues related to peace, security and denuclearisation in the Asia-Pacific region.

The participants discussed in detail the strategy of imperialism particularly that of U.S. imperialism in the Asia-Pacific region in all its aspects as an integral part of their global strategy of war and aggression.

They expressed their serious concern at the exploitation of the natural and other resources and man-power of the region by the Western monopolies and transnational corporations.

The delegates were of the view that in order to advance their political and economic interests, U.S. imperialism and its allies are intensifying their military activities, on an alarming scale, in the entire region of Asia and the Pacific – with large U.S. military bases – the Clark Air Base and the Subic Bay Naval Base in the Philippines, the military bases and installations in Japan, south Korea and the Gulf, the rapid deployment force, central command and U.S. and NATO fleets in the Gulf, the Diego Garcia nuclear base of U.S. government and other imperialist bases in the Indian Ocean.

The delegates were of the view that the U.S. administration is surreptitiously trying to extend the arm of NATO to the East by various dubious means. To this end the United States is accelerating its attempt to complete the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite alliance.

The delegates expressed their serious apprehension at the turning of the Korean Peninsula into the most dangerous seat of nuclear war in the Asia-Pacific region due to the U.S. nuclear build-up and war provocations.

The delegates condemned the continued meddling of the U.S. administration in the affairs of Asia-Pacific region.

The participants expressed their indignation at the overt and covert methods employed by imperialism and their allies to destabilise those countries of Asia and the Pacific which refuse to accept the dictates of U.S. imperialism, decline to become a willing accomplice of U.S. global strategy and adhere to the policy of non-alignment, world peace and anti-imperialism.

The delegates took note of initiatives and proposals for ensuring peace and security of the region as against the imperialist plots hatched in the area. They recorded the appreciation of the positive initiatives made by Asian and Pacific countries and by the Soviet Union in Vladivostok for ending the arms race and withdrawing all nuclear weapons and imperialist armed forces from the region and turning it into a nuclear-free zone and peace zone.

The delegates strongly felt that the countries of Asia and Pacific region must not any longer allow the imperialist powers to treat them as their reserves. Inheritors of many ancient civilisations and culture, having glorious traditions of anti-imperialist struggle – Asia has the unique distinction of defeating the biggest imperialist power – Asia is capable of combatting the machinations of imperialism and deciding their destiny themselves.

The delegates felt that the democratic and progressive forces in Asia and the Pacific must intensify their struggle for peace and security of the region. With this end in view, the delegates felt that some urgent measures should be adopted:

– All nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from Asia and the Pacific. Asia and Pacific region must not be allowed to be testing sites and dumping grounds of nuclear weapons. No warships carrying nuclear weapons must be allowed to call on ports of any country in the region.

– All foreign military bases in the region must be dismantled and foreign troops be withdrawn. No country in the area should allow base facilities to foreign powers.

– All U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea must be withdrawn and all military bases be dismantled.

– The constructive proposals of the government of Afghanistan for a political solution and for national reconciliation should be given all support.

– Public opinion should be mobilised to stop the most tragic war in recent times – the Iran-Iraq war. All warships of the United States and NATO countries and their armed forces must be withdrawn from the Gulf.

– The Indian Ocean must be converted into a zone of peace.

The participants at the Pyongyang conference, while concentrating on the questions of denuclearisation and disarmament in Asia and the Pacific region, were conscious that peace and security in the region can not be viewed in isolation from the international security. They, therefore, demanded the stopping of arms race, reiterated their determination to intensify their efforts for complete abolition of nuclear weapons of all kinds.

They extended their full support to and solidarity with the struggling people of Palestine fighting under the leadership of PLO, the people of South Africa led by ANC, the people of Namibia led by SWAPO, the people of Sahara led by Polisario. They expressed their solidarity with the frontline states.

The conference supported the Syrian people's position of steadfastness, the Lebanese people in their anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist resistance for national unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The conference supported the holding of the international conference on peace in the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned including the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The conference supported the struggle of the people of Cyprus to defend their national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In the same spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity, the conference welcomed the 11-point plan signed by the presidents of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica to end the conflicts and to ensure peace in Central America, which asserts the rights of Latin American countries to settle their problems themselves in spite of continuing provocation by the Reagan administration.

The delegates appealed to all anti-imperialist forces in Asia and the Pacific region to unite and fight together against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism to make Asia and the Pacific an area free from exploitation of transnationals, an area where imperialist machinations will no longer be permitted to divide the Asians and to make the entire Asia-Pacific region a zone of peace, security and stability.

The participants felt that the process of dialogue that started with the Pyongyang conference should be continued. Seminars, symposia, conferences and other forms of activities on the broadest scale to promote the cause of peace, security, understanding and cooperation should be organized, as far as possible, in the Asia-Pacific region.

Resolution on Korea

A resolution on Korea was adopted at the International Conference for Denuclearization, Peace and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity in the Asian-Pacific Region which was held in Pyongyang from Sep. 24 to 26.

The resolution reads:

The International Conference for Denuclearization, Peace and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity in the Asian-Pacific Region held amidst the great expectation and deep interest of the world people who aspire after peace and independence, unanimously stressed that achieving peace and peaceful reunification of Korea is a very important and urgent problem in ensuring peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Attaching great significance to the strategic location of the Korean Peninsula in achieving its ambitions to gain domination over Asia and the rest of the world, the United States has converted south Korea into an advance nuclear base, the greatest in the Far East and is trying to perpetuate the division of Korea by creating "two Koreas".

Not contented with the development of over 1,000 units of nuclear weapons in south Korea, the United States is continuously bringing in mass destructive weapons and up-to-date military equipment and has incessantly waged military exercises including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise aimed at forestalling the DPRK and other Asian countries by mobilizing over 200,000 troops every year.

Forty thousand U.S. troops stationed in south Korea and 80-90 percent of a million-strong south Korean puppet army are deployed in the front areas along the Military Demarcation Line, kept in constant war posture and an attempt to form the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance, an aggressive military bloc of NATO type, is stepped up in its last stage.

What is noteworthy, in particular, is that, under the pretext of the "safe holding" of the 1988 Olympic Games, the United States and the south Korean authorities have decided to deploy in south Korea and its coastal waters up-to-date military equipment and the forces of the U.S. Pacific Fleet in addition and further expand the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, noisily clamouring about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion".

Under the patronage of the United States, the south Korean authorities have instituted countless fascist evil laws and extensively increased suppression forces to repress and kill at random the workers, youth and students and people of all strata who demand independence, democracy and reunification, while trying to mislead the public opinion by putting forward the so-called "program for saving the situation" in order to prolong their military rule.

Owing to the U.S. war manoeuvrings, the tension on the Korean Peninsula is worsening as the days go by and a dangerous situation in which an accident might touch off a second Korean war and lead it to a world-wide thermonuclear war has come to prevail.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which has made every sincere effort to remove the danger of nuclear war and realize peace and reunification of the Korean Peninsula, put forward recently the proposal of large-scale phased arms cutdown and took an epochal measure to unilaterally demobilize 100,000 men of the People's Army within 1987.

The Conference for Denuclearization, Peace and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity in the Asian-Pacific Region, warmly supporting and welcoming the most just policies and reasonable proposals advanced by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung for the peace and reunification of the Korean Peninsula;

Extends positive support to the fair and just proposal of the DPRK for reunifying the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on condition that the north and the south of Korea tolerate the ideas and systems existing in both sides as they are on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and expresses its firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for its realization;

Renders full support to the reasonable and constructive proposals advanced by the DPRK—including the proposals for the tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea and north-south high-level political and military talks, the initiative for creating a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean Peninsula and the statement dated July 23, 1987 for realizing a large-scale phased arms cutdown—and strongly demands that the United States and the south Korean authorities give an immediate response to them;

Resolutely demands that the United States and the south Korean authorities give up the "Team Spirit" and other military exercises of all kinds, stop the moves to form the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance and instantly pull out the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea;

Categorically rejects every attempt on the part of the United States and the south Korean authorities to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea through "simultaneous entry into the U.N." and "cross recognition" and separate hosting of the "Olympic Games in Seoul";

Extends full solidarity to the south Korean workers, youth and students and people of all strata in their just struggle for independence against U.S. imperialism and for democracy against fascism and strongly holds that all kinds of fascist evil laws and suppressive mechanisms should be abolished, fascist repression of the people stopped at once, free political activities of all parties, social organizations and individual personages guaranteed and all those arrested and thrown into prison set free immediately without any conditions; and

Earnestly calls upon governments, parliaments, political parties and social organizations in different countries, international organizations and people of all strata to direct deep attention to the grave situation on the Korean Peninsula and further expand and strengthen the solidarity movement with the Korean people through various effective ways such as rallies, demonstrations, signature campaign and so forth.

WHO SE Asian Ministerial Meet Opens in Pyongyang

The Seventh Meeting of the Ministers of Health of Countries of WHO South-East-Asia Region opened in Pyongyang on Sep. 23.

The Seventh Meeting of the Ministers of Health of Countries of the World Health Organization South-East Asia Region opened on Sep. 23 in Pyongyang.

The current meeting will make an important occasion in energetically promoting efforts for the implementation of the strategies for health for all by the year 2000 in the countries of the South-East Asia region and for the realization of the world people's age-old desire for good health and longevity.

It will also make a great contribution to the development of public health services by exchanging the successes and experiences registered by these countries in the field of health services and expanding and strengthening technical interchange, cooperation, friendship and solidarity.

It was attended by delegations or delegates from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand and the DPRK delegation.

U Ko Ko, regional director of the WHO South-East Asia regional office, was also present at the meeting.

The opening meeting was participated in by Li Gun Mo, premier of the Administration Council, and Kang Hui Won, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee.

Also Li Jong Ryul, minister of public health, who is heading the DPRK delegation, made an opening address.

A congratulatory message to the meeting from Halfdan T. Mahler, general director of the World Health Organization, was read out at the meeting.

Regional Director U Ko Ko addressed the meeting.

Noting that the WHO adopted a resolution to hit the target for health for all by the year 2000, he touched upon the efforts of the regional member nations to attain this strategic goal.

The party and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung, are pursuing a genuine health policy to ensure health for all the people, he stressed, and remarked:

The wonderful achievements of the DPRK in the health services give us a great encouragement.

A congratulatory speech was delivered by Li Gun Mo, premier of the Administration Council, at the opening meeting.

In the domain of health services as in the economic and other fields, the countries in the South-East Asia region have adequate possibilities and conditions to fully expand mutual cooperation and interchange, he said and went on:

If the countries in the South-East Asia region actively encourage the exchange of experiences and technologies, and other bilateral and multilateral forms of cooperation and exchange on the principles of solidarity and mutual cooperation in the field of health services, too, in cooperation with the WHO, a great progress would be made in the health services of each country and would contribute to the development of the WHO's undertakings.

In the past period the WHO has made sure on the global and regional scale that the government of each country directed great effort to the consolidation of the material and technical foundation of health services and to the improvement of the quality of medical services. It has played a great role in helping the government push ahead with technical cooperation, training of health workers and a rational use of medical resources.

The DPRK government will as ever actively strive to successfully carry into effect the WHO's strategies for good health for all and to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the countries in the South-East Asia region.

Head of the DPRK delegation Li Jong Ryul, minister of public health, was selected chairman of the meeting and head of the Sri Lankan delegation Ranjit Atapattu, minister of health, vice chairman of the meeting.

The meeting adopted as items on the agenda the progress made in the field of health services since the Sixth Meeting of the Ministers of Health of Countries of the WHO South-East Asia Region, ways for a rational utilization of resources for implementing the strategies for health for all, and the implementation of the strategy for health for all in the DPRK.

The meeting began debates on the agenda items.

The DPRK government arranged a banquet for the attendants of the meeting in the evening.

Chongryun Raps Ro Tae U's Trips to US & Japan

So Man Sul, vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), published a press statement on Sep. 21 in denunciation of the U.S. and Japan tours by the traitor Roh Tae Woo.

In summoning Roh Tae Woo to Washington and Tokyo, the U.S. and Japanese authorities pursued the aim of giving a shot in the arm to him who is isolated and rejected within and without, creating an illusion and continuing to keep the colonial ruling system of the U.S. and their "influence" in south Korea, So Man Sul said, and noted:

Reagan, Shultz and other U.S. high-ranking officials encouraged the stooge, saying that "We know well what Roh Tae Woo has done" and "south Korea is a friendly country which the United States always thinks of".

Currying favour with his U.S. and Japanese masters, Roh Tae Woo resolved that he would take the lead in suppressing all elements creating crisis in the colonial rule of the U.S. and the dictatorship and continue to offer south Korea as a ground for colonial plunder to the U.S. by expanding the scope of "opening of market".

All these facts clearly show once again to the whole world that Roh Tae Woo is a human dirt, traitor to the nation hard at work to seize the puppet presidential chair by vowing to remain faithful to the U.S. and Japanese masters as the successive junta did.

The United States and the Japanese authorities must give up at once the scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea by encouraging the south Korean junta, he stressed.

Chongryun: On Alien Registration Law

On Sep. 18 a bill for a partial amendment to the Alien Registration Law passed the House of Councillors.

A supplementary resolution calling for a further study of the Alien Registration Law in the light of the basic human rights of resident foreigners was adopted.

Director Ha Chang Ok of the Social Affairs Bureau of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) made public a protest statement on that day.

Strongly opposing the passage of the bill, he stressed that the bill was intended to revise the law for the "worse," not for the "better."

He continued:

According to the bill, registration work will be transferred from local self-governing bodies to the immigration bureau of the Ministry of Justice of Japan.

Registration affairs will be placed under the state control for the purpose of strengthening actual control on foreigners in Japan.

The character of the Alien Registration Law as a law intended for the maintenance of public peace and order is not changed. This is illustrated by the following points of the bill:

Resident foreigners are obligated to be fingerprinted once; replacement of the alien registration certificate with a plastic laminated card; harsh punishment is imposed in case of violations of the law which include failure to be fingerprinted, to carry a certificate at all times and a careless mistake in making registration procedure.

The bill allows direct involvement of the immigration bureau of the Justice Ministry in the registration business, whereby control on resident foreigners by the state will be further strengthened.

We have opposed a partial amendment to the law and demanded its fundamental revision. In future, too, we will continue our campaign for the revision of the law which treats resident Koreans as "potential criminals."

40th Session of WHO SE Asian Regional Com. Closes

The 40th Session of the World Health Organization Regional Committee for South-East Asia which opened in Pyongyang on Sep. 15 closed on Sep. 20 after successfully winding up its work.

At the session successes achieved by South-East Asian countries in the last one year in implementing the strategy of health for all by the year 2000 were analyzed and estimated, useful experiences exchanged and practical ways and measures sincerely discussed for further developing public health in the countries in this region in the future.

Prior to the closing meeting, the plenary meeting was held.

The plenary meeting adopted resolutions and final report of the session.

Then the closing meeting took place.

The closing meeting was addressed by delegates of various countries and international organizations in congratulation of the success of the regional session.

Noting that they are very glad that the 40th Session of the World Health Organization Regional Committee for South-East Asia was held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the speakers said that they successfully discussed the items on the agenda at the session by the sincere efforts of the delegates and adopted resolutions.

Pointing out that in the course of visiting various public health organs in the period of the session they saw for themselves the successes registered by the DPRK in public health, they noted that this was a great inspiration to the participants in the session.

They extended thanks to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il for excellently providing all conditions and showing deep care and great solicitude for the successful holding of the session.

DPRK delegate Kim Yong Ik, vice minister of public health, who is the chairman of the session, made a closing address at the session.

Noting that he was very happy to note that the session has produced fine fruit in conformity with the expectation of the people of the countries in the South-East Asian region and the purpose of the session, he warmly congratulated the success of the session.

He stressed: We will as ever continue to wage the vigorous struggle to ensure health of the people on the high level by applying the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung to public health and effectively carry into practice cooperation of the World Health Organization and exchange and cooperation among the countries of the region.

Expressing the belief that the problems discussed and agreed at the session will be implemented in all the member states in the region with success, he declared the 40th Session of the World Health Organization Regional Committee for South-East Asia closed.

Plenary Meet

A plenary meeting of the 40th Session of the World Health Organization Regional Committee for South-East Asia was held over Sep. 15-16.

A debate on the 39th annual report took place at the plenary meeting.

The report was followed by speeches of delegates.

The meeting analyzed and assessed the successes and experiences gained by the South-East Asia regional office and the countries in this region in implementing the WHO's strategy of health for all by the year 2000.

It noted with a high appraisal that various diseases have been reduced or eradicated with low rate of mortality and health has been promoted in Korea. It highly estimated the successes and experiences gained by Korea in health services system, in the primary health care system keynoted by the section doctor system in particular, and in the training of health workers, improvement of environmental protection, Korean traditional medicine and production of medicaments.

A question of forming a traditional medicine cooperation centre of the WHO based on acupuncture and moxibustion and treatment with traditional medicine in Korea was raised at the meeting, and many delegates expressed active support to it.

The meeting stressed the need to further develop health services in the member nations of the regional office and strengthen friendship and cooperation among the countries in this region.

New ways and practical measures for widening the scope of cooperation among the countries in this region and raising its effectiveness were discussed at the meeting.

S. Africa: Trade Unions Take Bold Political Stance

By Lauren A.

Special to The People's Korea

At its second National Congress in July, the 712,000 strong Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) openly took a bold political stance and pledged to intensify its working relationship with the United Democratic Front, thereby shaping the character of future political struggles and paving the way for an escalation of the war between the apartheid regime and the capitalist bosses on the one hand and the united democratic movement of which COSATU is part on the other.

In their message of support the African National Congress (ANC) described COSATU as "one of the solid pillars of the united democratic movement". COSATU kept up this reputation by adopting the Freedom Charter, the greatest symbol of democracy first adopted by the Congress of the People in 1955, as a guiding document in its struggle against national oppression and economic exploitation.

COSATU also came out strongly in support of mandatory sanctions and disinvestment, rejecting what it calls corporate camouflage in place of effective disinvestment. It decided to extend its sanctions call to include the S.A. backed bandit organisations UNITA in Angola and MNR (RENAMO) in Mozambique.

At the same time the congress resolved to seek affiliation to the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) and to strengthen links with workers in Nicaragua, El Salvador, the Philippines, Angola, Namibia and Mozambique.

COSATU will also start a campaign to force S.A. to sign the Geneva Convention as applied to prisoners of war. While the ANC is a signatory to the Convention, the S.A. regime is not.

Although COSATU has been widely criticized for taking such a strong political stance under the present state of emergency and at a time when the workers are facing difficult economic circumstances, COSATU has reached a stage which can no longer be denied but must be reflected in their working policy and be implemented likewise.

However it is true that for a substantial number of the organised working class in S.A. it is not political rights that are at stake but shopfloor issues. Their first priority is to be educated to fight for job security and a living wage. COSATU acknowledges this lack of knowledge regarding political matters but argues, quite rightly so, that education of the workers is in essence political education because shopfloor matters originates from the exploitative and repressive forces of imperialism and capitalism.

This bold step forward and high political profile of COSATU will have a huge impact on the strategies of the apartheid regime, its allies, the capitalist monopolies and the whole future of industrial relations in S.A. For these repressive forces it signifies the intensification of a struggle for freedom which endangers the very foundations of its existence.

Since the successful strike by 18,000 workers of the state-controlled South African Transport Services (SATS) in March 1987 the regime has clamped down on COSATU, bombing its offices and detaining its leaders but they have been largely unable to weaken the strength of the working class movement. They have thus been waiting for an opportunity to get their hands more firmly around the throat of the whole democratic front including COSATU.

It is clear that this open declaration of stronger political involvement and a wider working relationship with the UDF has provided them with that opportunity. Just one week after the congress the regime clamped down on the UDF and COSATU, detaining several members of the UDF Executive Committee and forcing COSATU leadership to go underground.

The capitalist bosses on the other hand are in such a predicament. On one side they have the regime, their indismissable military arm, pressurizing them to deduct rent payments for houses in the townships, which the people have been successfully boycotting for many months, from workers' wages. On the other the trade unions threatening them with retaliation if such steps are taken and demanding of them to stop deducting taxes from workers' wages.

A government clampdown on the whole united democratic movement will thus be to their advantage and safe them from becoming the body through which the regime and the movement are directing their attack, leaving them to refine exploitation into perfection.

The political leadership of COSATU and the UDF may be able to withstand a total onslaught on the democratic movement by the forces of capitalist exploitation but will the large number of politically immature workers be able to give their leaders the support they need or will COSATU like the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) in 1961 be forced to go underground? Whatever the answer to this question one thing remains without doubt: it will only change the structure and duration of the national liberation struggle not the final outcome.

European Conf.

(Continued from page 1)

A Korean delegation headed by Li Chol Sin, vice chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, was present at the conference.

The conference analysed and assessed the present political and military situation in south Korea and discussed problems of intensifying the international solidarity movement in support of the DPRK's policy of national reunification and its new proposal for a massive phased arms reduction.

Thomas Ronstrom, co-chairman of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, and Anderson Bert, chairman of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association, delivered reports under the respective titles "The Situation on the Korean Peninsula" and "Proposals for Easing the Tensions and Achieving Peace and Security on the Korean Peninsula and Solidarity Activities for Their Materialization."

The conference was addressed by delegates of Greece, France, Denmark, Norway, Britain, Finland, Sweden and other countries.

The reporters and speakers denounced the new war provocation moves and "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and the south Korean authorities.

Stressing that the new proposal for a massive arms reduction contained in the July 23 statement of the DPRK government is a most fair and aboveboard one for easing the tensions and achieving peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula, they expressed full support to it.

They held that the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks should be carried into effect without fail and the United States and the south Korean authorities should respond at an early date to the disarmament proposal. They called for more vigorous international solidarity movements for removing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and achieving peace and reunification of Korea.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung and a letter to Secretary Kim Jong Il were adopted at the conference.

A resolution of the European Conference Supporting Peace and Reunification of Korea was also adopted.

Olympics

(Continued from page 1)

reading "The 24th Olympic Games to be held in Seoul".

He said that the invitation cards to the "Seoul Olympic Games" were sent ignoring all the efforts made by Pyongyang for breaking a deadlocked situation created in the dialogues for north-south co-hosting.

On Sep. 12, the DPRK Olympic Committee put forward the proposal for bilateral talks between the north and the south, direct parties to the Olympic talks, for overcoming the deadlock created at the past four Lausanne talks.

Vice Chairman Chin said, "When we put forward the proposal for bilateral talks, we expected all the problems concerning the Olympic co-hosting would be resolved before Sep. 17 when invitation cards to the 24th Olympic Games would be sent out."

Pyongyang repeatedly asked the IOC that if an agreement failed to reach by the day "because of unavoidable reasons", it would postpone the sending of the invitation cards, he said.

But the IOC on Sep. 17 sent invitation cards to its member nations.

He said in the statement that the south Korean Olympic authorities began a wholesale campaign to reject the co-hosting of the Olympiad synchronizing with the sending of the cards.

He said that the chairman of the south Korean Olympic organizing committee declared that the "Seoul Olympiad is not co-hosted" because the hosting of Games in two cities beyond boundaries is unprecedented in history and that the dialogue ended at this time, one year before the Games.

"All these facts mean the official declaration of their original position to the world that they would single-handedly host the 24th Olympic Games only in Seoul and creation of a grave obstacle to the co-sponsorship of the Olympics by the north and the south", he said.

"This is very regrettable," he added.

Meanwhile, Chun Doo Hwan on Sep. 18 appeared in the frontline area to observe the demonstration ceremony of sophisticated home-made tanks.

Chun named the locally-produced weapon as "88-Tank" the day before.

He allegedly said the name of the new tank reflects a strong determination to frustrate "the moves of the north" to "successfully stage the 1988 Olympic Games."

Vice Chairman Chin said, "This is an insult to the Olympics, a festival of peace."

"If a way out is to be found" of the present deadlocked situation he continued, "those who are responsible for the aggravation of the situation to this phase must, before too late, ponder and put forward a solution to the problem of co-hosting the 24th Olympic Games true to the expectation and desire of the world's people."

Tass, Castro

(Continued from page 1)

Montreal Games were boycotted by a number of African nations, is still smouldering even today. It will take the merest spark for it to blaze up again, with new strength.

This is why the IOC should apply every effort to prevent this.

The argument over the division of sporting events between north and south is, in my view, just a pretext for numerous and lengthy commentaries in the world press which has been chewing on every maneuver by the partners concerned.

The principal cause behind the still complicated situation on the Korean Peninsula, in the meantime, remains the same – the peculiar status of a country divided by a demarcation line.

The IOC session in Baden Baden, which has decided to send the 1988 Summer Games to Seoul, has taken what has been, of course, mostly a political and an erroneous decision. And the error must be rectified.

This is why another meeting is badly needed, so that the NOCs over the few remaining months will have no questions of where to book the tickets after all.

Every passing day is only exacerbating the situation.

Meanwhile, Fidel Castro, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, outlining Cuba's position with regard to the 1988 Olympic Games, said, "We support co-hosted Games. Principles cannot be traded for medals," a Prensa Latina report from Havana said on Sep. 17.

Speaking at a ceremony to honour the Cuban delegation to the 10th Pan-American Games, he expressed hope for a solution which will allow the 1988 Olympic Games to be jointly held in the DPRK and south Korea. And he stressed the need to use all possible means to this end.

He confirmed in the speech that the decision to attend the Games is up to Cuba, regardless of other countries, saying, "We cannot give up our principles for a set of medals."

Referring to the conditions of instability prevailing in south Korea, a territory the United States has militarily occupied, President Castro said that this could have negative effects on organizing and holding the Games.

Noting that if Cuba does not attend the 1988 Olympics, it will be because of the failure to co-host the Games, to which the DPRK has a legitimate right, not for security reasons, he stressed that Cuba "would continue fighting for co-hosted Games."

MAC

(Continued from page 1)

SR-71s numbered 18 since the DPRK government put forward the proposal for phased arms reduction;

- South Korea fired large-calibre machine guns toward the DPRK post from a spot about 800 metres south of Marker No. 0709 of the Military Demarcation Line on Sep. 4;
- South Korea continued to introduce heavy and automatic weapons including Vulcan guns into the Demilitarized Zone on 4,640 occasions in August alone;
- The cases of U.S. violations of the Armistice Agreement numbered over 12,300 in August alone. (The figure is 4.2 times as against the same period last year, or 8.4 times as against August 1985) The figures mean 400 cases on a daily average and 16 cases an hour.

Maj. Gen. Li said that facts show that though the U.S. side talks about "detente", it is sham and it seeks only confrontation and war.

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